



March 27, 2000

Mr. Roland Castaneda  
General Counsel  
Dallas Area Rapid Transit  
P. O. Box 660163  
Dallas, Texas 75266-0163

OR2000-1196

Dear Mr. Castaneda:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 134721.

The Dallas Area Rapid Transit Authority ("DART") received three requests for the sale, purchase, and transfer contract between the City of Dallas and DART. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.103 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

You assert that section 552.103 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the requested information. Section 552.103(a) reads as follows:

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

A governmental body has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show the applicability of an exception in a particular situation. The test for establishing that section 552.103(a) applies is a two-prong showing that (1) litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated, and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *University of Tex. Law Sch. v. Texas Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479 (Tex. App.--Austin, 1997, no pet.); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210 (Tex. App.--Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 588 (1991). In this instance, you have made the requisite showing that the requested information relates to litigation for purposes of section 552.103(a).

However, section 552.103 does not protect from disclosure information subject to mandatory public release pursuant to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Subsection (a)(3) of section 552.022 provides that information in an account, voucher, or contract relating to the receipt or expenditure of public or other funds by a governmental body is public unless that information is expressly made confidential under other law. Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(3). Section 552.103 is not other law that makes the requested information confidential. See *Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475, 476 (Tex. App.–Dallas 1999, no pet.) (litigation exception discretionary, governmental body may waive section 552.103 exception). The contract at issue clearly relates to the receipt or expenditure of public funds. DART must release the contract.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at 877/673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.–Austin 1992, no writ).

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Patricia Michels Anderson".

Patricia Michels Anderson  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

PMA/jc

Ref: ID# 134721

Encl. Submitted documents

cc: Mr. Michael Christman  
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